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Show me a Gentleman who always gets his Hate at KNOX's, (ourset of Strondway and Falton at), and I will show you a man of refined tastes and of awing propensities. There is a senius in Knox's style that attracts genus an elegance of finish that catalons gentleman's eve as quickly as a superb woman or a magnificent painting. Indeed, you find beauty, perfect to the workmanship, and the best of materials blended in all of Knox's manufactures.

WINTER CIRCULAR TO LADIES -Among the WINTER CIRCULAR TO LADIES —Although the extended writers of stoop FURSAT GENIN'S Lower Store will be found some of the most exquisite sets of Mink (not improperly asmed the American Sable) were off-red to New York. The price of a full lettor seit of Mink, including Tipper, Muff and Ouffs, is \$ 00, on't be quality and sayle of these beautiful and more says sanicles of Wister were are unsurpressable. Splendid Tippers of the same material at from \$25 to \$20 each.

Genin's Whilesale and Retail Fue & Emposition.

No. 214 Broadway, appoints St. Paul's.

FALL AND WINTER CAPS .- We ask attention You'de and "inter Cars of our manufacture for Gontlemen, You'de and Children. The excellence of our cap making (as conducted by us for years) has secured to us an extensive patranspe from our citizens and the traveling public. The style and quality of the "Fall Cars," now first offered, cannot fall to meet the approval of gentemen seeking comfort combined with esceneny.

LEARY & Co., Hatters, Astor House.

PLAID CASHMERES! PLAID CASHMERES!!-B. H. LEADREATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—E. H. LEADERATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, are new offering the richast and cheapest assortment of DRY GOODS to be found in this city. Having purchased largely at the present reduced prices, they are enabled to sed my exticles in inder line at fully 25 per cent less than they can be perchased for a say other store. In Sike, De Leines Shawis, Lace Curtains, derignose, Embroileeries, Fisnosis, Quits, Linens, &c., will be found some extra bargadar.

JET Goods .- Just received, a new assortment of Bracelets, Brocohes, Necklaces Chatclaines, Sieeve Buttons, Brads, &c. Also, Jet and Gold Jewerry, a great variery, at Oscorns. Roardman & Towassan's No 527 Broad-en, corner of Spring-et.

BROCATELLES. SATIN DELAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FRECUSOR, No. 291 Broadway, have a large rook of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some New Styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheep, and their layer and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

MERINO PLAIDS -We shall offer THIS DAY, 25,060 yards Munino Plaids, choice colors and of the be quality imported, at Four Shillings a Yard. Columbian Hall No. 281 Grand at.

GIPTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for rela at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Retrouters, Necklaces, Tellet Cases, Jet Bracoletz, Traveling Backets, Fans, Perfumers, and Scape; also every variety of Toys.

Dolls and Games, at Rogens's Funcy Backer, 449 Breadway.

PIANOS, MELODENS AND MUSIC FOR THE HOLI-DAYS.—BORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of the heat floaten and New York Piancs, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely raw stock of superior MELODEONS, Music and all kinds of Musical Merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great baradise was ever offered. The popular and extensive Horace Waters Catalogue of Music for rate at half-price until January 1, 1856. Music sent by Mail. pastwoid.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A large assortment of INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, (some new aud beautiful designs.) and manufactured expressly for the Helidays, such as Balls (plain golden and in faccycolors.) GOLDEN WATCHES, LAUGHING DOLLS of all sizes "LITTLE RED RIMING HOODS." FLOWER BAGS, SQUIRRELS, MONKEYS, SINGING BIRDS, PARQUETS, &c., beside a heavy stock of other Rubber Gloda at wholesale or by single article.

D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Malden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM English, French, German, and American
PANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL. "Gentlemen: With respect to your Electric Oil, I can only say there was never anything like it. Persons are coming for it from all directions, and report the most wonderful cures of for it from all directions, and report the most wonderfol cures of Sores, Stiff Jointa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, &c., I sver heard of before.

Truly yours. B. K. KRIFFAR."

The ELECTRIC OIL is soothing balin for all Aches, Pains, Bruises, Swellings, Sores, &c. Ladies find it cures Sore Nipples and Caked Breaus. Cripples are taken off their crutches in a single night. Ask the thousands who are daily benefited by the nec. Sold by every Drugglet in city, town and country; by Mr. Louis, Hudson-st.; by Mr. Guion, Bowery; by Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and by the general agents.

Barnes & Park,
No. 304 Broadway, cor. Dusne-st.

ONE OF THE MISTAKES.—Ladies who pay a high poles for the ir Gattens in Broadway may be assured that no pretiter or more durable Gattens can be found than at CAYTRILL'S No. 258 Bowery. CANTRILL has a first-class trade, his Gattens are strictly first-class, and they are sold at the low rate of 12 and 14 shillings. Please up them.

MORE LIGHT AND LESS MONEY-FUN AHEAD.

Monthly saving in favor of Regulator, with a bester

L. WARDEN, Resident Engineer
Hustrations at No. 262 Broadway, New-York, and junction
of Clinton and Fulton-sta, in the Drug store.
J. L. BOUGLASS, Secretary. A Work on the History, Prevention and Cure of

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Disease of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Dipactive, Secretory and Absorbent, (holinding the giants and skin.) Nervoes and Motor Systems of the the Human Economy.

The Philosophy or Living; Or, the Way to Enjoy Life and its Comforts, and to secure Longovity.

With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism. By

No. 50 Broadway, New-York.

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulmonary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now ready, and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Patients at a distance can consult Dr. Harts by letter, stating their cases fully. Office hours 9 to 4.

Dr. S. S. Frren, author of "Six Lectures on Consemption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday succepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Femnias. Committation for

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, as small victorious. The following was this mortaing roselved from Georgia:

Messus, B. G. Wilders, & Co., No., 122 Waterst., N. 7.

Gestlemen: On the 6th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with \$670 in cash, were all saved in the Wilders Parent Salamander Safe watch I purchased of you a short time since in New York. On opening the same you can imagine my surprise, as well as of those here who witnessed it, to find they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in this visinity of the superiority of your justity celebrated Fire-Proop Safe, and wil be the messus of scellum many for you. I shall be in New-York in February and shall then want another.

Construction of the safe of the

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES CRISTADORO S HARR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUTEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant pri vate apartments for applying his famous Dye, the greates stackard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wros and Tourezes are perfect in itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTODORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are highly recommended for the care of Ergetpelas. They act in union two the greem, cleanaing and purifying the blood, and never fail to cure any Skin disease, however desperate the case may be. Sold at he manufactories, No. 80 Muden-lane, New-York and Wo Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents 624 cents, and \$1 per pot or box.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS and TOUPEES. This celebrated establishment is No. 223 Broadway. Twelve private rooms exper saly for the application of his famous Hars Dyra. Baronathous Wios and Tourers have improvement over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so peculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wios in the world.

Batchelon's, No. 223 Broadway.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEET-WEEKLY TRIBURE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for malling, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Canada will leave Boston for Liverpool To-Morrow

The Mail by this steamer will close in this city at

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LOUDON.-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cath-arine-street, Strand.

THE HEALTH OF M'LLE RACHEL .- We learn by a private dispatch from Charleston, communicated to us by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, that M'lle Rachel a rived in that city on Saturday noon, persetly restored in health. She was to sail for Havana to day, where she would instantly resume her

EASTERN MAIL TIME ALTERED,-Yesterday the great Eastern mall by railroad closed at 2 p. m. This change will continue until further notice.

New-Work Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in by moon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. SENATE, Dec. 3 -The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and

after awasting in such new members as were present and fixing the hour of meeting at noon, adjourned. House, Dec. 3 .- The House met at 12 o'clock, the Cerk, John W. Forney, calling to order. Two hurared and twenty-five members answered to their names. The first business of importance being the election of a speaker, the House proceeded to vote. After three ballots without an election, the House ad-

The prosecution in the case of Lew. Baker rested their case last evening, and the examination of the witnesses for the defense will be com. menced to-day. The evidence for the defense will probably occupy three days.

The Board of Canvassers still continue their labors, their pay and their dinners. Fortunately, the law will not permit any further delay, and the business must be finished to-day.

Dispatches received yesterday from various points along the Erie Canal, represent that there was no ice and that the boats were moving along very freely.

The Know-Nothings were defeated in the charter election at Springfield, Mass., yesterday. Ansel Phelps, jr., the Democratic candidate for Mayor, being elected by 200 majority.

We give on another page the estimates of the Controller for city expenses during the coming year. Whatever notions of retrenchment may have been entertained by our good, easy tax-payers, will be effectually demolished by the stern facts of this document. The amount of money wanted to grease the machiners of Government for 1856 is nearly six and a half millions of dollars, or more than ten dollars per head for every man, weman and child in the city. This is an increase of \$632,000 over last year. We do not imagine that any form of words that the English language is capable of can add to the impressiveness of these facts and figures, nor will it be necessary to recommend the perusal of the Controller's document. It overflows with materials more interesting if not more fabulous than the wildest romance. Tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars are tossed here and there as mere trifles, and the increase of a hundred thousand now and then is set down as a matter of course, without even the formality of an exclamation. What are we coming to? has been so often asked that no one heeds the question; nor would any heed it, we fear, if the amount wasted for what is called City Government were sixteen instead of six millions.

KANSAS.

A characteristic letter from Gen. Stringfellow to some Alabama correspondent, printed in another column, has a particular interest at the present moment, in connection with the rumors of a civil war in Kansas. It is apparent from this letter that Stringfellow is much disappointed at not having been able hitherto to bring the question to the ar. bitrament of blows. Confident of his power to muster a force of "border rufflans" three or four times as numerous as the bona fide citizens of Kansas, he is quite indignant at what he calls the cowardice of the Free-State men and their disposition to refer the matter to Congress instead of fighting it out on the spot. Very likely the calling out of the militia by Governor Shannon, reported by telegraph, is intended to favor Atchison's evident wish to precipitate a fight, and to drive away the Free-State men before they become so numerous as to defy the "border ruffians." Those ruffiane, of course, constitute the only militia likely to listen to Gov. Shannon's call.

Stringfellow frankly confesses the truth of all the charges brought against him and his "border ruffians" by THE TRIBUNE; and insolently threatens to do far more and worse than he or they have ever been charged with attempting.

This threatening letter, be it observed, is dated from Weston, in Missouri, of which place Stringfellow is a resident. The absolute dictatorship over Kansas assumed by the Missouri border ruffian is highly characteristic of the whole scheme

for making Kansas a Slave State. Some curious particulars respecting the trial of McCres for murder, and other proceedings now going on before Judge Lecompte, will also be found in the letter of our own special Kansas correspondent. The motion for dismissing the Clerk of the Court and suspending from practice two of the leading lawyers, for their participation in the lynching of Mr. Phillips, himself also a member of the bar-an occurrence the particulars were published some time since-will be an excellent means of testing the profession of being "Law and Order" men, set up by the officials of the Territory. The case of the lynching of Phillips is before the same Grand Jury that found an indictment for murder against McCrea. McCrea, it will be recollected, acting purely in self-defense, shot a border ruffian who had attacked him. He is indicted for murder, yet the very same jury hesitate to find a bill against the acknowledged participators in a cowardly combination which waylaid Phillips, abducted him from the Territory, and inflicted upon him the most cruel indignities.

A METAMORPHOSIS NOT IN OVID.

Our Southern slave-driving brethren have long esjoyed a reputation for comfortable self-complacency and modest assurance quite unparalleled, unless indeed we ought to except the cases of the famous kettle immortalized in fable, and the no less famous Pharisee immortalized in parable. who had no other greeting for his neighbor than that haughty one of "Stand aside, I am holier

But the kettle and the Pharisee, and their respective backers, may as well hold their tongues for the future, and give over a contest in which their inferiority has become but too manifest. It is useless for them to attempt any longer to contend with the South Carolina slave-drivers and fire-eaters, so admirably embodied in the person and speaking so emphatically by the voice of Mr. Adams, the Governor of that lordly little State, Of course we allude to the justification set forth by the said Mr. Adams in his recent message to the South Carolina Legislature for his overseerlike piece of vulgar ill-manners and impotent spite -so significant of the small advance which civilization or politeness have yet made in that part of

slaveholding community-in returning with an insolent message to the Governor of Massachusetts certain resolutions which the Legislature of that State had passed on matters of national concern, and which Gov. Gardner had been requested to transmit to the Executives of all the States, with a request to lay them before their respective These resolutions related to the recent conspiracy

between Southern slaveholders and Northern doughfaces to extend Slavery into Kansas and they expressed the firm determination of Massachusetts not to submit to that infamous fraud. Such resolutions, of course, were not very much to Gov. Adams's liking. Nevertheless, the subject matter was clearly such as Massachusetts had a concern in, and her resolutions, though emphatic and decided, were expressed in such moderate and diplomatic phraseology that the most critical carper could find no fault with them. All this the Overseer-Governor substantially admits. He confesses that there was nothing in the resolutions themselves at which any exception could be taken. 'Had Massachusetts," he says, "confined herself "to the resolutions expressive of her purpose in rela-"tion to Slavery, impertinent as I may have regard-"ed them, I would have received them with indif-"ference, and transmitted them without comment" -for the very good reason, it is to be presumed, that any attempt to comment upon them would only have made the matter worse. Such, however, being the state of the case, the Massachusetts resolutions did but rankle the deeper in Governor Adams's sensitive bosom. A party to a fraud when called to account, even though in terms the most decorous and unexceptionable, very naturally gets into a passion and takes to insulting those whom be has robbed. This was a ruse which, according to the slaveholding system of tactics so brilliantly illustrated of late by Governor Wise in his answer to a Boston Committee, and to which Governor Adams has now added a new glory, imperatively demanded an exhibition of slave-driving spunk. The wolf in the fable-to recur again to Esopbalked in his attempted quarrel with the lamb for riling the water from below in the stream out of which the wolf was drinking, nevertheless found a pretense for fulfilling his original bloody intentions. Governor Adams, in the character of the wolf of Slavery, easily finds a similar pretense for making but one mouthful as it were, of the poor trembling lamb Massachusetts-for so he seems to regard that Statewhich had been so impertinent as to bleat out a remonstrance against the eating up of her sister lamb, Kansas. No objection could be taken to the Massachusetts resolutions, except, indeed, the never failing, ordinary slave-driving pretense for abuse and flogging-that of impertinence: but, says Governor Adams, "I consider the acts of her late Legislature" (meaning, we suppose, the Personal Liberty bill) "as an insult and an outrage upon every member of the confederacy, who has a right to demand the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act. A State Legislaturedeliberately, unblushingly, impiously, violating her constitutional obligations, and whose peo-'ple resist the execution of the laws even to the shedding of blood, is not entitled to comity from us, and I feel that I should not hesitate to affix on such conduct the seal of official condemna tion. The interchange of civilities with a people who feel it to be no dishonor to prevent the recovery of stolen property will hardly reclaim the faithless, and is incompatible with the respect which honesty owes to itself." Now taking into account some little occurrences

which have heretofore happened in the relations and diplomatic intercourse between South Carolina and Massachusetts, and certain enactments of South Carolina expressly intended to deprive the State of Massachusetts and her citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, this fine flourish of injured sensibility and righteous indignation on the part of Gov. Adams must be set down as decidedly the most impudent thing of which we recollect ever to have heard. We might, in fact, challenge even Wise himself, or The Union, or Caleb Cushing, to heat it. The facts to which we refer we done in a corner. They are familiar to everybody. South Carolina, years ago, passed a law for putting into jail, and under certain contingencies selling into Slavery, every colored mariner who, driven by storms or in pursuit of his lawful business, should come within her borders. This act was pronounced a violation of the Federal Constitution by Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. himself a native and a citizen of South Carolina and this opinion was sustained by the legal profession generally throughout the country. Nevertheless, South Carolina still persisted, in spite of repeated remonstrances, in imprisoning colored citizens of Massachusetts, and in meanly extorting money from them in the name of jail fees, under the threat that unless they submitted to this piece of petty sponging they should be sold into slavery. Finally, Massachusetts sends an egent to South Carolina for the express purpose of making a case and bringing the question of the constitutionality of this legislation, and of these kidnapping operations and petty plunderings before the Supreme Court of the United States. That agent-a most venerable and respectable citizen-is, with his sick daughter, forcibly driven out of the State by a mob composed of the leading citizens of Charleston, with threats that he shall be tarred and feathered and worse if he returns; and this mob action is adopted and backed up by the Legislature of South Carolina by the enactment of a law by which the coming into that State for the purpose of instituting any suit designed to test the constitutionality of imprisoning citizens of Massachusetts, sponging them of their money, and selling them into Slavery, is made a highly penal offense! And at the foot of all this, Gov. Adams undertakes to read Massachusetts a lecture about unblushingly"-as though among the other extensive prerogatives of the slaveholders was that of never blushing at any rascality-" and of impiously"-as though the slaveholders were gods upon earth-" violating her constitutional obli-

What a treasure Gov. Adams would be to some of our enterprising city brass-founders, if they could only lay hold of him! Not all the copper-mines of Lake Superior and the zinc mines of New Jersey together would be able to afford such an inexhaustible supply of material. The next time South Carolina has occasion to found cannot wherewith to resist the enforcement of the laws of the United States, we should advise her by all means to cast Gov. Adams bodily into the melting pot. So patriotic, so belligerent an individual would certainly not object to such a metamorphosis. Indeed, in fancy we see him open southed, and in the process of being transformed into a brass piece of the blunderbuss order, belch ing forth already fire and smoke in defense of the constitutional rights of South Carolina; of course, the world, or can be expected ever to make in a still true to his South Carolina principles, he

any other State. Noise enough there is, in all conscience, and plenty of smoke and tow wadding. but, somehow or other, the shot seems to be

wanting. Indeed if we are to put implicit confidence in the oracular at nouncement of Governor Adams's message, the time in which his services in the above stated capacity will be imperatively needed. is rapidly approaching—as witness the following awful peragraph :

"The agitation in relation to Slavery continues to "The agitation in relation to Slavery continues to increase and is rapidly tending to a bloody termination. Measures, which it was roped by some, would give quiet to the country and dignity to its deliberations, have served but to redouble the efforts and augment the power of abolition. Civil war is a direct calamin, but its scour, as are to be endured in preference to degradation and min. The people of South Carolius are alive to the assue, and are mindful of their obligations; they are calm, because they are prepared sond self-reliant. They have not forgotten their history, and will not fail to vindicate its teachings. The right to provide new suards for their inture security, has been senied by the blood of their an estors, and it will never be surrendered. Come what may, they will never be surrendered. Come what may, they will do their duty, and leave the consequences to

The people of South Carolina, it seems, "have not forgotten their history, and will not fail to vindicate its teachings." The history of South Carolina is briefly this: she was only induced to come into the "American Association"-that pledge of commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain, as d the first articles of union between the North American Colonies-by an express exception from the non-exportation clause of the article of rice, at that time the chief article of South Carelina production Subsequently she alone of all the States, except her feeble neighbor Georgia, suffered herself, through the multiplicity of her don estic traitors, to be overrun and conquer-d by the common enemy, to whose rule she submitted with but very feeble attempts to shake it off-the exploits of her famous partisan corps being chiefly limited to stealing negroes from the plantations of the Tories. For every soldier furnished to the Continental ranks, she supplied at least five to the British regiments, which were largely recruited in South Carolina, where Tories of the worst and most ferocious stamp were to be found in abundance-till at last she was reconquered and reiastated in the Union by a Northern general and

troops sent from her sister States. In the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution her subjects distinguished themselves by the preference which they gave to slaveholding over all other interests, and by threatening not to come into the Union unless they were allowed to continue the African slave-trade, which South Carolina, in common with all the States, upon entering into the American Association, had solemply renounced. In General Jackson's time South Carolina undertook to nullify acts of Congrees, and to resist the collection of the Federal revenue. Her efforts since to stir up the Southern States to secede from the Union, and to form a Southern slaveholding confederacy, are known to everybody. Her legislative operations for imprisoning, sponging and enslaving citizens of Massachusette, and or frightening them from prosecuting their rights in the Federal Courts, have been already mentioned. Such is the "past history' of Fouth Carolina: such are "the teachings' which her future history, if we are to believe Governor Adams, " will not fail to vindicate."

In taking the ground that, as trade is now organized, middlemen are inimical to the interest of society, and thence deducing a system of interchanges which shall exclude their intermediary participation, we know that we run counter to the arguments of most political economists. But it is not well to be blinded by the mere force of authority. A common-sense view of things will frequently overturn the most ingenious deductions of ratiocination. When we see one half of our industrial community suffering privations from their insufficient earnings, and know that this insufficiency is principally caused by an arbitary enhancement in the cost of their daily food, we naturally

inquire if there is no remedy for this evil. Our Western producers of food are willing to yet before they reach the hand of the consumer the price paid to the Western grower is almost doubled. Can this evil find no remedy? Can we not devise a plan whereby the commodity of the grower can be retailed to the consumer with the mere addition of the cost of transport, and the expense of the labor employed upon it? We think so: in fact in other cases of less importance to the needy consumer, we see a more simple, and therefore an improved plan in successful operation. In a former article we dwelt upon the immense loss of time and consequent cost to the consumer involved in our present retail system-when each butcher spends half a day in buying two or three head of cattle while he could at an equal expense of time purchase a whole drove. This misapplication of industry is avoided by our western packers. The amount of provisions exported from this country bears no appreciable proportion to the amount consumed at home; it is the mere overflowing of the cup. Still, to supply this foreign demand, which is of such comparative insignificance, we see the dictates of common sense carried out, the interchange of commodities facilitated, and the ultimate cost to the consumer greatly mitigated. The packers of provisions for the foreign market content themselves with no such primitive arrangement as we see practiced here among our retail dealers; they estimate the amount they have to supply, and they set themselves like intelligent commercial men about the performance of the duty. These two principles, which we neglect, they consistently carry out, namely, the facilitation of exchanges, and the aggregation of labor.

Then why cannot we adopt the same perfected system, and supply provisions to the community in the directest manner, and with the least possi ble intermediate cost! Why not estimate the amount required, engage upon the task of purveying that amount just the number of hands the labor requires, and save the cost to the community of the misapplied industry of two-thirds of those at present thus employed? Such a chaos as now pervades our distribution of the necessaries of life must fall heavily upon every consumer.

Our provisions come to us arbitrarily taxed be yond all patient endurance. Capital is abundant, and combinations of individuals operating by means of it buy up everything; monopolizing, in fact, not only the medium through which the necessaries of man are supplied, but the very necessaries of life themselves. We have no need to enlarge upon the extent to which this abuse is carried; our readers whose walks ever extend to our country markets and boat-landings, must have remarked the swarm of jobbers ready to pounce upon every-thing that arrives, and, like the Mormon locusts, devour every green thing in the land. An instance of this intermediate meddling came to

could scarcely be expected to go off in behalf of a clear light the iniquitous tempering with a nation's hunger, which is openly practiced A flour speculator in this city bought 1,000 barrels of flour of a Virginia miller, and is due time had them affoat at his wharf. Without displacing a single barrel tais speculator disposed of them at an advance of three shillings per barrel upon the original price to a brother dealer-the last purchaser of course paying the cost of transport and other expenses. But this is not all. After this arbitrary addition of \$375 to the cost of the flour this second purchaser retails the consignment in small quantities to meet the wants of city bakers, and closes out the lot at a further enhancement of a dollar a barrel.

Dees this transaction-and it is one of daily occurrence-square with the arguments of political economists? In the case of these speculators, each steadily pursuing his own aggranndizement, is the well being of the community subserved? We ask for no legislative or municipal interfer-

ence to remedy this evil, we merely call the public attention to the subject, satisfied that general action in the matter cannot fail to evolve order from the present confusion. Where we suffer is in the inadequacy of the capital employed by those who directly supply the wants of consumers. When the baker, for instance, wants a stock of flour, he is restricted in his purchase to the amount of cash he has in hand, which, with the majority of our metropolitan bakers, is inconsiderable. This trifling purchase must be effected quickly; it would, clearly, cause great inconvepience to him to have to wait the transport of a few barrels from any Western or Southern port. Hence arises the need of the middleman, who, bringing an unlimited supply of capital into the field, is enabled to purchase of the miller in any quantities; and by the complications the innevation has introduced, we ultimately pay pretty dearly for the accommodation.

Our only remedy lies in the organization of machinery adequate to the task of supplying the demand of the community. We want a capital subscribed that shall be sufficient to purchase our flour and our cattle of the Western producer in large quantities, and, forwarding them to us without any intermediate dabbling, prepare the commodities and retail them to the consumer with the least possible enhancement consistent with the expense incurred; but we are glad to say that something is already being done in the direction of reform. In The Express Messenger we read as follows:

"Table butter commands in New-York City three "Table butter commands in New-1072 City street shillings a pound—in a large number of towns named in our table it is quoted as low as twenty cents, and in some places as low as twelve cents. Its transportation from these places by express would cost in the ratio to their remotences, from one to three cents per pound. Let any one, therefore, wishing to purchase, the ground of the property of the Express Office in his own ratio to their remoteness, from one to three cease per pound. Let any one, therefore, wishing to purchase, deposit the money at the Express Office in his own locality, or with us, and the order shall go forward to the Express agent where the purchase is to be made, who will then select the required quantity, if not less than a tub, and forward to destination with the bill of charges. The same system may be observed in ordering ether articles, if not too bulky, mentioned in The Express Messenger's table; and if largely availed of, it cannot fall to equalize the markets in no inconsiderable degree, and a bolish the speculators' evormaties in the matter of prices for the necessaries of life."

This valuable suggestion affords a ready remedy to those consumers who have it in their power to advance the required sum; but the remedy to meet our case must be more general, and supply to every purchaser a cheaper loaf, and a pound of

PROTECTION OF THE SHIPWRECKED. Prior to last Spring there were established on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey 38 life-sav. ing stations, each of them equipped with a heavy metallic life-boat, an iron life-ear, mertar, shot, lines and other humane appliances for saving the persons and property of the shipwrecked. The vast commerce of this port often called these into requisition, and almost as frequently demonstrated their insufficiency as well as inefficiency. On a former occasion we called attention to the absurdity of placing, at great expense, heavy, cumbrous, unmanageable iron life-boats on these stations, when the fishermen of the coast make and use a light cedar-boat, easily transported over the cases this is used in the surf, while its metal competitor, if the wreckers have succeeded in dragging it to the spot, lies useless on the beach

The loss of the ship Powhattan, with all on board, followed by the sad fate of the New Era, both on the New-Jersey coast, opened the eyes of Congress to the necessity for legislative action, and in December last "An Act for the better pre servation of life and property from vessels shipwrecked on the coasts of the United States, was passed. Since the passage of this bill the stations on the Long-Island and New-Jersey coasts have been increased to fifty eight, or one for every five miles of the beach. In accordance with the provisions of the act, each of these stations, together with its contents, is under the care of a keeper, with a salary of \$200 a year, whose duty it is to organize a crew and proceed to the assist ance of mariners wrecked within his district. Two superintendents, with the powers and duties of Inspectors of the Customs, have charge of and inspect each station along their several coasts, for which they receive a salary of \$1,500 a year. The same Congress, before adjourning, appropriated the following sums of money to carry out the requirements of the act: for the coast generally, \$10,000; for the Long-Island coast, \$10,000; for the coast of New-Jersey \$20,000, and for Lake Michigan \$12,500. Of the appropriation for the coast generally, Long Island received the whole, to gether with its own appropriation, making in all \$20,000, the remainder of the money being disposed of as appropriated, and a balance of old appropriations was expended for Long Island and New-Jersey.

Mark now the result of this outlay: the appro

priations have been exhausted in furnishing the stations, and as no money remains to pay the proper officers to take care of them, everything is at a stand-still, and the property-probably neglected and left to rust and rot-will become ut terly useless, so that the next time it is needed for the preservation of lives and cargoes it will but prove, as heretofore, their certain destruction.

But this is not all. Disregarding the experience of the past, unmindful of the repeated expostula-tions of the press and the warnings of the wreckers themselves-in short, regardless of every consideration but the interests of certain lifeboat manufacturers, the officers charged with the duty of disbursing the appropriations seem to have bought the biggest boats they could get, without any regard whatever to their utility. In consequence the coastmen are, in the majority of cases, less able to render assistance to the ship. wrecked than before these stations were estab lished. As an example of the judgment displayed, the wreckmaster at East Hampton, Long Island, states that there two life-saving stations at Montauk and one at Napeaque, which are furour knowledge a short time since, which sets in nished with heavy metallic life-boats that require

twelve or fourteen men to move, while five or six men can bandle a light wooden boat; that there are but four houses within sixteen miles of Montauk Point, and that, in the event of a wreck coming on shore, it would be necessary to send ten to fifteen miles for help sufficient to handle one of the large metallic life-boats. And this statement holds good in regard to the majority of the stations. The beach is separated from the main land along the greater part of the Long Island and New-Jersey coasts by a bay varying in width from two to five miles. It is on this beach, inhabited by a few scattered fishermen and their families, who are frequently isolated for days and even weeks from the main land by fogs and ice, that these stations, with their unwieldy boats, are located.

We learn that a movement is on foot to supply each of the stations on the coasts with lighterboats of wood or iron, according as the people of the locality prefer. This is to be done through an apprepriation by Congress: mean while, God help the poor ship wrecked.

We yesterday took occasion to make some com ments upon the recent report of the Association for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor, but there is one point in that document with which we desire to express our concurrence rather more fully. We believe with It that Soup Kitchens are the very worst form in which charity was ever administered. We hope for the honor of New-York we may never have another one; and certainly such scenes as were witnessed last Winter around some of these promiscuous feeding places never should occur in any civilized country. Almost equally pernicious is the habit of many families in this city of filling beggars' baskets at their own kitchens. As much as we deprecate waste we would rather see this food thrown into the fire. If beggars clamor at our doors it would be far wiser charity to call a police officer and give them into custody than to give them food. Street begging has become a terrible nuisance in New-York, and is increasing every day; it will soon be unmanageable unless all thinking people unite in the effort to put it down. We know of no more acceptable labor for the Association to engage in than that of suppressing soup kitchens and street begging. "Favored " with such advantages for doing so great and good " a work, it should not be satisfied with what it " has done in regard to social and moral improve-'ment" until it has accomplished this greatest of all improvements in the condition of the poor.

We learn from good authority that the deficit in the Post Office Department for the present year will be about two millions and a half of dollars, or some three-quarters of a million more than last year. There has been added during the year some 3,700 miles of road service to the operations of the Department.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1855.

As the time of deciding the fate of the organization of the House approaches, the interest becomes intensified and the outside pressure increa-Upon the surface to-day there is a manifest reaction in sentiment and a bracing up of purpose, such as has not been witnessed since the forces began to assemble. The manifest leaning of the House is toward Mr. Banks of Massachusetts for the Speakership, who is said to combine all the elements of character and qualification. Hereto fore the prejudice excited against the "Old Bay State" has alarmed the timid and rendered his support hesitating. Now, this shrinking seems to have yielded to a more deliberate and determined policy. An argument urged in his behalf is that the Clerkship being conceded to Mr. Cullom, an equivalent should be given to an original Democrat, attached to the Anti-Nebraska organization, in order to equalize the footing of both the old par. ties in the new movement. Such a consideration is not without its just force in the abstract, and at his particular juncture, when votes are votes, exerts no small degree of influence. The atherents of Mr. Fuller are still earnest and enthusia tic, and will not abandon him without manifest and conclusive reasons. It is very well ascer tained, notwithstanding his known objections & the Nebraska bill and his general course as a Free State representative in Congress, that severi Southern members are prepared to sustain his should the probability of an election be at all aparent. As things now stand, the chances are tht the Speaker will be chosen without support from the South at all, or in very homeopathic propr

According to the anticipation expressed in uy first letter, the conferences of the anti Administration forces abandonded the idea of a general cauda. contenting themselves with resolving to suppor a candidate opposed to the repeal of the Missari Compromise. This was clearly the most pruent course, and allows men who might be hampeed by the drill of a caucua the privilege of free actia, and of ultimate cooperation in a common pr Mr. Washburne of Maine withdrew his nar tively as a candidate, having never encoun

The Democratic nominations are just that

The Democratic nominations are just that might have been expected, and embody the sufiment of the party on the agitating issues. Mr. Richardson will command the aid of a share ofthe Southern Know Nothlags and Whigs, who reard this as a good opportunity of proving their oshedoxy by rallying under the standard of the Chief Engineer of the Nebraska inequity.

All the candidates are regarded in a complimentary light by the one for printer, Mr. Wedell. And strange to say, though he is notoriously identified with The Union—is a recognized partism of that school, and received their caucus nonination—there are men calling themselves Republicans who are now laboring to divert force enough to his support in order to carry the election. This is notoriously a mercenary transaction, to which the New York delegation particularly should less with scrutiny, as an effort is making to misless their votes by false and selfish representations. If the Administration organ and the most uncoruptulous opponent of Republican principles must be sustained, let it be done fairly and above beard, but not by secret treachery in order to hoodwind honest constituencies. Enough has been ascertaired in this business to cause every vote to be scanned carefully, and to demand that the recodes shall go out to the country with a full exposure of facts.

It is likely, that in order to avoid any violent pre-

It is likely, that in order to avoid any violent pro ceedings against Denmark, and yet at the same time to have the right for which the Units States have contended, the President will recen States have contended, the President will recommend in his Message the payment of a commutation for the cost of lighthouses, buoys, and the like, which Denmark has incurred and must estimue, upon condition that the tax on commerce be abandoned. The Foreign Legations here most interested in the question regard this as the basis of an equitable adjustment, and will doubtlest press its adoption. The year's notice given under the Treaty will expire on the 14th of April saxt, and if the negotiations should not be these concluded, and Denmark should solicit further industriance of time, with a view of completing the arrangement, it may be granted, with the understanding that the tax shall cease until the final negotiation be made.